THE WAR IN EUROPE.

SYMPTOMS OF ITS APPROACH. PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRESS. THE STATE OF THE QUESTION-GER-

MANY ARMING. From an Occasional Correspondent.
LONDON, April 22, 1859.

In German universities, after the students have been dislodged, at about 11 o'clock at night, by the academical authorities, from their various beerhouses, the several societies among the fraternity generally assemble on the market-place, if the weather is propitious. There the members of each society or "color" begin a game of "chaff" with those of any other color-the aim of which is to produce one of those frequent and not very dangerous duels which compose one of the chief features of student life. In these preliminary controversies on the market-place, the great art consists in so wording your hits that no actual or formal insult is contained in them, although as much as possible you vex your opponent, and at last make him lose his temper, so that he comes out with that conventional, formal insult which compels you to send him a challenge.

This preliminary game has now for some months been played by Austria and France. France, on the 1st of January last, commenced it, and Austria replied. From words to words, from gesture to gesture, the antagonists drew nearer to a challenge; but diplomatic etiquette requires such a game to be played out to its full extent. Hence proposals and counter-proposals, concessions, conditions, qualifications, tergiversations, without end. The last form the diplomatic banter had assumed

was this: On April 18, Lord Derby declared in the

House of Lords that England was making an ultimate effort, on the failure of which she should withdraw her mediation. Only three days later, on April 21, the Moniteur stated that England had made to the four other Great Powers the following propositions: 1. To effectuate, previous to the Congress, a general and simultaneous disarmament; 2. The disarmament to be regulated by a military or civil commission, independently of the Congress (this commission to be composed of six commissioners, one of them to be a Sardinian); 3. As soon as the commission shall have commenced operations, the Congress shall assemble and proceed to the discussion of political questions; 4. That the representatives of the Italian States should be invited by the Congress, immediately after its assembling, to take their seats with the representatives of the Great Powers, absolutely, as in the Congress of 1821. At the same time, the Moniteur announced that France, Russia and Prussia have given in their adhesion to the proposals of England; and a telegram from Turin comforted the different stock exchanges of Europe with the welcome news that Piedmont had been induced by Louis Napoleon to do the same. So far, things looked uncommonly peaceful, and all obstacles to the Congress seemed in a fair way of removal. In point of fact, the scheme was transparent. France was not yet "in condition" for the fight. Austria was. To leave no doubt as to his real intentions, Louis Napoleon, by his semi-official press, made known that this disarmament could apply to Austria and Piedmont only; for France, not baving armed, could not disarm; and the same time, in his official paper, the Moniteur, worded his articles so as give no pledge whatever that France was to be included in the "principle of disarmament." His next step would evidently have been to make the semi-official assertion about France not having armed an official one; the question being thus succeasfully placed upon the indefinite ground of military detail, where it is easy to carry on such a controversy almost interminably by assertions, counter-assertions, challenges of proof, denials, official returns, and other such like tricks. In the mean time, Louis Napoleon would have been able to quietly complete his preparations, which according to his new principle, he may say are not armaments, for his wants do not consist in men (those he may call in any day), but in materials and new formations. He has himself stated that he will not be ready for war until the first of June next. In fact, if his preparations were completed by the 15th of May, he could, with the help of his railways, have his men on furlough called in on that day, and by the first of June they would have joined their colors. There is, however, much reasen to believe that from the enormous dilapidations, irregularities, jobberies and embezzlements which have taken place in the French military administration, according to the good example set by the Court, the necessary preparations of material cannot fully be completed even at the period originally fixed upon by him. However that may be, this much is sure, that every week's delay is so much gain to Louis Napoleon and so much loss to Austria, which, in consequence of the diplomatic interlude, would not only give up the military advantages derived from the start she has got in her war preparations, but would be crushed by the enormous expense at which her present preparations must be maintained.

Perfectly understanding this state of things Austria has not only refused the English proposal for a Congress upon the same conditions as that at Laybach, but has sounded the first note of war. In her name, General Giulay has caused an ultimatum, insisting upon disarmament and the dismissal of the volunteers, to be presented to the Court of Turin, allowing Piedmont three days only for decision, after which respite war is to be declared At the same time, two more divisions of the Austrian army, of 30,000 men, have been ordered to the Ticine. Diplomatically, then, Napoleon has driven Austria to the wall, because he has compelled her first to utter the sacramental word, the declaration of war. Yet, if Austria, through threatening notes from London and St. Petersburg, be not induced to rescind her steps, the diplomatic victory of Bonaparte may cost him his throne. In the mean time the war-fever has seized other

States. The smaller Powers of Germany, justly considering themselves menaced by Louis Napoleon's preparations, have given vent to expressio of national feeling, such as had not been heard in Germany since 1813 and '14. They are acting up to that feeling. Bavaria and the neighboring States are organizing new formations, calling in reserves and Landwehr. The 7th and 8th corps of the German Federal army (formed by these States) which would number, according to the official status, 66,000 men for the field, and 33,000 men in reserve, bid fair to figure in the war, with 100,000 men in the field and 40,000 in reserve. Hanover and the other North German States forming the 10th Federal corps, are arming in a similar proportion, and at the same time are fortifying their coasts

against naval attacks. Prussia, whose war material has been brought to a higher state of efficiency than at any former period by the preparations accompany ing and succeeding the mobilization of 1851, has been for some time past getting quietly ready for a mobilization of her army, is arming her infantry more and more with the needle-gun, and has just given 12-pounders to the whole of her foot artillery, while her fortresses on the Rhine are being placed on a war footing. She has ordered three corps d'armée to be got ready for hostilities. At the same time, her action in the federal military commission at Frankfort is a clear proof that she is pretty well aware of the dangers with which Louis Napoleon's policy menaces her. And if her Government were still hesitating, public opinion is fully on the alert. There is no doubt that Louis Napoleon will find Germany more unanimously and more heartily opposed to France than it ever was at any former period; and that at a time when there is less enmity than ever between the Germans and the French.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MARSEILLES, April 20, 1859. At this time Marseilles is one of the busiest places in Europe. In the great and terrible war into which this country is drifting with frightful rapidity Marseilles must be the great entrepot for troops and stores, and already the " note of preparation" is continually sounding in its crowded streets. Ship after ship of the Imperial navy arrives here, bringing regiments of trained soldiers, Zouaves, chasseurs, infantry of the line, from Algeria, and returns freighted with recruits, whom the service of that colony is to shape into disciplined troops. As the African legions arrive, they are hurried off to the great camp at Lyons, where more than 100,000 men are gathered, in readiness to make a descent upon Piedmont in case of Austrian attack, or to the camps of Culoz and near Grenoble, where many thousands of troops with great accumulations of stores and munitions war, are collected, within twelve hours' march of Turin. At the same time, there is incessant activity in all the departments of the commissariat, military engineering and artillery here, while at Toulon naval preparations are pressed forward with equal urgency. Of the external relations of France it were useless to write, as your London and Paris correspondents (who, besides, will be able to give you several days' later intelligence than I can) will furnish you with all the latest rumors, reports and gossip; but I have the advantage, in being an eye-witness of the arming that is carried on in this quarter. The city, in fact, as older residents inform me, begins again to assume the appearance that it held during the Crimean war; and one almost looks for a fleet of American vessels, hurrying from New-York and Boston in search of ployment as transports again. There is not now a single representative of our shipping in port, while the quays of the new harbor are lined with British craft.

Meanwhile, the bourgeoisie and the people mani fest, as openly as they dare, and more openly, per-haps, to foreigners than among themselves, a rooted dislike to the beiligerent disposition of their Emperor. Que diable encoulors nous d'une nouvelle guerre? is the universal exclamation, and the swaggering soldiers who are met at every step are looked upon with ill-conecaled disfavor. Perhaps, if the truth were known, they are not regarded with much warmer liking by their sovereign and their chiefs. It is but a day or two since one of the principal Imperial functionaries here undisguisedly expressed to me his conviction that war was inevitable, if only as a means of satisfying an army clamorous for employment; and quoted a remark addressed to himself by Marshal Pelissier, whom he repre-sented as exceedingly disastisfied with the pamper-ing of the African troops. "The Zouaves," said the Marshal, "are intolerably arrogant; one of them, "who six months ago stood at the plow-handle, expects to be six years in advance of soldiers of the line; and if an infantry soldier jumps out of a firstfloor window, you may be sure that a Z nave will 'jump out of the second !" Such men as these, com prising thousands of the most reckless scoundrels in Europe, may well inspire leaders as well as adversaries with terror.

Just at present, however, with their picturesque

and soldierly costumes, their brown-burnt faces glowing beneath white turbans or red Moorish fezzes, and their assured, almost desperate bearing, they add greatly to the diversified beauty of a Marscilles street-scene. For a city of 260,000 inhabit an's, there is little enough in the way of art, at present, to occupy a stranger's attention; but the eternal sunshine, the famous bine sky, and the various aspects of human nature are sufficient to prevent ennui In an hour one might every Mediterranean country—Greeks jostling Moors, Spaniards arm in arm with Turks, Americans staring at Albanians, and British tourists pushing their way through groups of Levantinesone were possessed with a desire to study character and costume. Or the stranger may stroll up and down the Boulevards, lined with market we-men, and wonder at the sight of green peas and new potatees and strawberries exposed for sale in pril, or bestow an admiring glance or two at the Genoese porteresses, whose immense strength is testified no less by the weights which they balance on their heads than by the thickness of their neck and the breadth of their shoulders, while, strange to say, the masculine character of their employ-ment does not in the slightest degree interfere with the delicacy of their features or the extraordinary beauty of their feet and ankles. The curious is architecture must wait a few years for gratification. With all its 2,300 years of history, Marseilles ha few or no relies to exhibit. A ruinous church of the 13th century, an ugly Hotel de Ville, and a triumphal arch built in 1827, are all it can show at present; but since 1852, when the Emperor visited the erection of a stately Exchange, a Cathedeal, a Palais de Justice, and an Imperial palace has been commenced. All these works are in active progress now, and furnish employment to thousands of workmen who otherwise might be dangerously idle. Greater than all put together, however, is the construction of a new harbor—the Port of the Joliette, a corruption of Julii Statio, the station or landing place of Julius Cæsar. The old port of Marseilles is nothing but a gigantic dock, scooped out of the rock, and covering hundreds of acres, i which the shipping lie confusedly, access The new harbor lies to the right of the town, and has been formed by the construction of a great sea wall, inclosing a vast extent of anchorage and wharfage, intersected by piers and quays Scarcely ten years have elapsed since the works were commenced here, and already the harbor has been made the most convenient and safest of any in France. To an American, the sight of it is es pecially astonishing, from the number of sea-going teamers that it contains. They lie in long lines putting quite to the blush all our own displays of that ocscription-Messageries Impériales for every part of the Mediterranean; Peninsular and Orien-tal steamers for Malta and Alexandria; British freighting steamers from Laverpool and Glasgow-forming interminable aisles of many-colored funnels, and short, ungainly masts. There are proba bly more steamships at this moment in the Joliette than in all our own ports put together.

A great number of well-known Americans left on Monday night (18th), by the French steamer, for Vecchia and Rome. Among them were Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania, Senator Clingman, Francis B. Hayes of Boston, the Rev. Mr. Clements of Trenton, N. J., and a number of others. Mr. Clingman, who arrived in England by the Arabis on the 2d instant, suffered so much from sea sickness, that he has been exceedingly feeble since his landing, and he informed me that he still constantly experiences a nausea resembling that pro-duced by the motion of a vessel. Not a little discomfited was the Senator on arriving at Paris. He had procured from Mr. Cass dispatches from Minister Mason, in the confident expectation of passing through the Customs unanpoyed. On arriving at the Paris station he remarked to his compagnon de royage, "I'll wait while they examine your trunks, which, I suppose, will require a considerable time."

The douanier, however, merely opened and shut Mr. H.'s trurks, while Mr. Chingman suffered the vexation of seeing his own baggage ransacked, almost every article being dragged from his trunk. The great dispatch, with its ocean of sealing-wax, lying ostentatiously at the top of the honorable gen-

tleman's packing, had only served to whet the curi-ceity or the suspicious of the Customs officer. Rome is filled with strangers, and has been so for seeks; indeed, it is highly probable that the pasweeks; ibared, it is stance, which arrives on Wednesday night, will be unable to secure lodg-ings; but as Americans are proverbially the most ucky travelers, and manage to "go ahead" when all others fail, it is to be hoped that the represent-alives of the Union will not only hear the Miserere and see the Pope, but get beds not over populous, and aliment not overpoweringly impregnated with

Roman nastiness.
P. S.-I have just been informed by an official just returned from Toulon, whither he had been sent by a European government for purposes of inspection, that one of the most powerful fleets ever assembled by any Power is now lying in that port, ready to sail at an hour's notice. While I have been writing, two regiments of infantry and one of dragoons, with complete camping apparatus, baggage animals and stores, have been dispatched by rail to the camp at Lyons.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Paris, April 21, 1859.

The panic at the Bourse this day has surpassed anything we have seen for a long time, and rumors circulated of the most airming character—that an ultimatum was addressed by Austria to Piesimont giving three

tum was addressed by Austria to Piesimont giving three days to disarm, that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino, that an affair of outposts had already taken place, that disturbances had occurred at Turin, that the free corps had mutinied on hearing of the intended disarmament, and many others to the same effect.

These accounts are so various and so conflicting that it is impossible to know what amount of credit ought to be attached to them. The only thing which I fear will prove too true is the non-acceptance by Austria of the propositions presented by the English Government and accepted by France, Russia and Prussia. They are given in the Moniteur of to-day, and are as follows:

follows:

"The Government of her Britannie Majesty has made to the four Powers the following propositions:

"I. That, as a preliminary step, a general and simultaneous disarmament should be effected.

"I hat the said disarmament should be regulated by a military or civil commission, independent of the Congress."

"I hat, as seen as that commission should have met and commenced its task, the Congress should assemble in its mrn, and proceed to the discussion of the political questions.

"4. That the representatives of the Italian States should be invited by the Congress, on its meeting, to sit with the representatives of the five great Powers, precisely in the same manner as took place at the Congress of Laybach in 1821.

"France, Russia, and Prossia have agreed to the propositions of her Britannic Majesty's Government."

For the last day or two the best informed persons

of her Britainie Majesty's Government."

For the last day or two the best informed persons expressed little confidence in the acceptance of Austria. A feeling of deep resentment and exasperation against Predmont was known to prevail at Vienna, and against Predment was known to prevail at Venna, and the most sarguine gradually abandoned all hope of a pacific conclusion; yet the publication of these propo-sitions this morning in the official paper inspired some confidence, notwithstanding the absence of the name of Austria. That confidence was quickly dissipated when it was known that a dispatch from Vienna announced that they were not accepted. It is to be feared that Austria will thus far persist in putting herself in the wrong.

In the mean time, the movement of troops continues

In the mean time, the movement of troops continues from here. The Division Vinoy, consisting of 12,000 men, is under orders to leave Paris at 10 o'clock tonight for Lyous, and the Division Renault has been ordered to move from Lyons to the Piedmontese frontier. The 84th Regiment, that had come up from Rouen, and was to embark for Algiers, is to remain for the present at Lyons, and the married officers were recommended to leave their wives behind, as the corps might soon enter on a campaign. I have alreauy mentioned a Fifth Division, under the command of Gen. Bourbaki, with Generals Trochu and Ducros to command brigades. Orders have been given for another regiment of Zouaves from Algeria to be sent to Culoz, and it is said that three floating batteries, beside the twenty gun-boats arming in the various French ports, are preparing. various French ports, are preparing.

The Gazette de Lyons of Tuesday says:

The Gazette de Lyons of Tuesday says:

"Gen. Remodit's division, which some days ago took possession of the camp at Sathonay, has received orders to proceed to the frentiers of the Alps, and has commenced a movement in that direction. The troops are to be fechioned in the fortified places and in cantonneuts. The 8th battalion of rillemen of that division having been ordered to leave for Vienne and for Genoble three places are on the road to the Italian Alps) set out at middley, but when it had marched about four minest twee overtaken by a measurage with an order to return. It reëntered the city at shout 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and took up a position in the Cours Napoleon, in order to be ready to leave anew, but this time by railway. The departure was to take place in the night, or carried in the morning. It is said that all the division, heliading the artillety, is to go by railway to Grenoble. It is to be replaced in the camp of Sathonay by the 5th division from Africa the first detechments of which, consisting of a battalion of the 85th, have arrived in our city."

arrived in our city."

I need not say what effect is produced on the public by these events. It is something like consternation; and if the Austrian Cabinet, as there is but too much reason to apprehend, persists in its rejection of the propositions, they see nothing for it but a general war. A Cabinet Council sat to-day at the Tuileries, over which the Emperor presided, and I presume the non-acceptance of Austria was then formally announced. It was remarked that Prince Napoleon was present at the Council as well as his lather, Prince Jerome.

THE STATE OF AUSTRIA.

Correspondence of The London Times. The electric telegraph has brought to this city the gist of the communication which was yesternly extending made by the Earl of Malmesbury to the Upper House, and also an analysis of the article which ap-peared in the Monitum of this morning, but neither the one nor the other can possibly satisfy persons who are acquainted with the actual state of affairs. A few are acquainted with the actual state of allairs. lays ago the French Government was requested to state whether it would accept the proposition for y to state whether it would accept the proposition to a general and effective disarrament as a preliminary measure to the meeting of the Congress. Instead of the congress of the congress of the property of the property of the congress of the congress of the property of the congress of ernment requested Lord Cowley to ask Lord Malmesbury to inquire of Austria what she meant by an "effective disarmament." The British Minister for Foreign Affairs applied to Austria for the information required, and was told that by "effective disarmament the Austrian Cabinet understood the placing the armies of France, Austria and Sarainia on a pence footing. As France declared it would be derogatory to her dignity should she disarm before the Congress met, the British Minister again took the field, and managed matters so skillfully that he succeeded in obtaining from Count Buol the terms which he had offered three weeks or a mouth before. They were The immediate disarmament of Sardina, and the dissolution of her free corps, and an arrangement for the The immediate disarmanent of Sardma, and the as-solution of her free corps, and an arrangement for the disarmament of France and Austria as soon as the Congress met. As the British Government was aware that Austria would break off the negotiations if the question relative to the disarmament were not defini-tively settled by the 22d instant, it became very ner-voys and did what it ought to have done some weeks ous, and did what it ought to have done some weeks go. It called the attention of the French Govern-tent to the fact, that all the calium would fall on its houlders should there be a war, as it was known to shoulders should there be a war, as it was known to the whole world that Austria had repeatedly proposed a general disarmament. During a couple of days there was a pause, but this morning Her Majesty's Govern-ment brought forward another proposition, the funda-mental principle of which is—previous, simultaneous, and effective disarmament. The Emperor Francis Jo-seph and his official advisers are so tired of negtiating, and they so clearly see that France only wishes to gain time for the compilation of her armanusts, that they the completion of her armaments, that they are not likely to give a very favorable reception to a proposition which is but the counterpart of that which Austria herself made three weeks ago. No perfectly chable information has yet reached me on the su out I am told that an Imperial manifesto and a de-

but I am told that an Imperial manifesto and a declaration of war against Sardinia have received the finishing touch, and are likely soon to be published.

Not a word is here publicly spoken on military matters, but it is whispered that two Austrian divisions
began to move toward the Ticino on the Pith inst.

Nine roomy palaces have been prepared in Venice for
the reception of the troops which are on their way to
Lombardy, and five of the largest Lloyd's steamers are
continually employed in transporting the various hatcentinually employed in transporting the various bat-talions from Trieste to Venice. No goods have been conveyed on the Lombardo-Venetian Railroad since onveyed on the Lombardo-Venetian Kaliroad since he 13th inst., and the passenger trains are said to have been reduced to a minimum. Should there be a war in Italy-and it will be a miracle if there is not-the Emperor and Empress will pass the Summer at lan-Emperor and Empress will pass the Summer at ranspruck, where the castle is being prepared for their reception. As you must be aware, the railroad from Brixen to Verona is almost finished, and the drive across the Brenner from Innspruck to Brixen may be accomplished in a tow hours. It has excited attention that the 10th Jager Battalion, which has a very high reputation for courage and gallantry, has been kept at Trieste, but we now learn that it is to serve as a bodyguard for the Emperor whosever he is at the sext of war. A few days ago I metthe Feldzeugmiester Baron Hess in the street, and was much struck with the change in his appearance. He never was a man of reust constitution, and it is evident that the hard wo e has recently had in the Military Chancellerie of E has preduced an unfavorable effect on his The renowned Chief of the General Staff is at 72 years of age. Two days ago the editors now about 72 years of age. Two days ago the editors of the Prussian papers were requested by the authorities not to make any mention of the movements of the crowd they lead would loudly shout in disapprobation.

Cavour. The war party would share his sertow, and seek a loophole to escape from acceptance, and the crowd they lead would loudly shout in disapprobation.

The tranquility which has hitherto reigned in Tus-

forces. On Tuesday next the Würtemberg Estates will meet, in order to grant 6,000,000 florins for the army, and to authorize the Government to buy up at a certain price any horses that it may require. By a law passed in 1855 the Government can appropriate any horses which are needed for the defense of the Kingdom, Lieutenant-General von Löders, a very distinguished officer, has been appointed Minister-of-War in Bavaria. On Saturiay last twelve batteries were sent from Munich to Augsburg, between which War in Bayaria. On Saturday list twelve batteries were sent from Munich to Augsburg, between which city and Ulm and Lindau two powerful corps d'armée are to be placed. It is rumored that a Military Conare to be placed. are to be placed. It is rumored that a Military Convention has recently been concinded between Prussia, Baden, Würtemberg and Bavaria, and there is nothing improbable in the report. The Germans distrust the author of the 2d of December, and their rulers have suspected him of plotting mischief from the day that he sent St. Helena medals to be distributed among the veterans of the armies which served under Napoleon I. Blood has already been shed on the Galle-German frontier, though only in a common street row. Six peasants from Schweighofen in the Bavarian Palatinate entered an inp on this side of the frontier, and while refresh-Schweighofen in the Bavarian Palatinate entered an inn on this side of the frontier, and while refreshing themselves in the public room some Frenchmen walked in. The landlord, who a few years ago was a fencing-master in the French army, thought it fit to be witty at the expense of his German guest, and remarked that the dust would probably soon be beat out of their "inexpressibles." One of the Germans who understood French rose and struck the man of the sword. A skirmish ensued, and the combatants at last went into the street, where one of the Germans was shot by a French frontier guard. On seeing this the other Schweighofen men rusned on the guard and the other Schweighofen men rusned on the guard and wounded him so severely that he is now lying in a hopeless state. The Germans, who are now in cus-tody, were all more or less wounded, but still they re-mained macters of the field. The landlord has also been taken into safe keeping.

PREPARATIONS IN ITALY.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Turnin, April 19.

I yesterday sent to you, translated from last evening I vesterday sent to you, translated from last evening's Gazette, the teply, compiled in the form of a telegraphic dispatch, made by the Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the British Government's invitation to consent to the principle of the general disarmament, and to its immediate application, previously to the meeting of the Congress, and cotemporaneously with the disarming of Austria. I had not then time to go into an examination of that document, which bears the date of the 17th inst., and I must now, therefore, beg your permission to return to the subject. After refusing to accept the principle of disarmament, because Sardinia is not to be admitted to the Congress on an equality with the great Powers, this Government says that out of its desire to second the efforts of England, if Austria censes to rend troops into Italy, it will engage itself to three points. It is concerning these that I desire to make one or two observations.

First, says the Sardinian Cabinet, "We will not call First, says the Sardinian Cabinet, " We will not call

out our reserves, as we had decided to do after the sum-mons to the Austrian reserves. The importance of this concession depends on the strength of the Sardin-

called, which consists of the excess of the annual con-scription (since 1858; before that it was only a portion of the excess). These superfluous conscripts return to their homes, and remain liable to serve until the com-pletion of their 25th year. They are annually drilled for a short period, sufficient to give them some slight knowledge of a soldier's duty. If called out now, the reenforcement of recruits the measure would yield would be somewhere about 20,000 men. The War-Ofwould be somewhere about 20,000 men. I he war offee alone could tell the exact number; there are means, however, of getting at it approximatively: I have heard it estimated at less than above stated: I have found no one to maintain positively that it would greatly exceed that number, and my belief is that 20,000 is a liberal estimate, and that these would comprise the last able bodied man in the country, fit to bear arms, between the ages of 21 and 31. I leave you to estimate the large services a Secondly, the Sarbetween the ages of 21 and 31. I leave you to esti-mate the value of this concession. Secondly, the Sar-dinian government will agree, on the condition already mentioned, "not to mobilize its army, which is not on the war footing." The strict meaning of "mobilize" would appear to be "to render mova-ble," and really, to all appearances, I should say that the Sardinian army would not require a great deal of preparation to that end; but there seems to be a tech-nical meaning to be taken in conjunction with the preparation to that end, but there seems to be a ten-incal meaning to be taken in conjunction with the war footing. It consists in certain Staff arrange-ments and in forming the brigades into divisions. This has already been done with Fautis division, and three days would suffice to mobilize the whole army. In fact, it is one of those things which, although nec-In fact, it is one of those things which, although nec-essary to be done, become, when preparations for tak-ing the field have arrived at a certain point, a mere formal matter, quickly settled in the War-Office and orderly-room. As to the army not being on the war-foction, its pressure strength is a least double the footing, its present strength is at least double the ordi-nary peace establishment; and, although we have seen that there is a reserve of 20,000 men still to be called out, the nearly, or quite, equal number of voluncalled out, the nearly, or quite, equal number of volunteers that have come in may perhaps be taken as a set-sif. Thirdly, Sardinia will engage "not to move her troops from the purely defensive positions they for the last three months have occupied. This sounds very well, but what does it come to when analyzed? For the last three months the whole army has been massed in Piedmont, the troops from the outlying provinces having been called in. This was done in consequence of Austria's increase of strength in Lembardy. The Sardinian army may not be at present in the position of one that is on the point of invading that province; but no one suspects it of so mad a design—at least, until greatly reenforced from France. If this occurred, it could very quickly be on the design—at least, until greatly reenforced from France. If this occurred, it could very quickly be on the Ticino. Meantime, to make a merit of promising that it shall not abandon its defensive position is a mockery which can but excite a smile. Impartial persons will agree that the Sardinian Government's reply to England's invitation to accept a general and simultaneous disarnoament is simply a downright refusal, since the and to stave off any assurance of peace until some thing shall occur to make war break out. The plar seems to be to wear out the patience of Austria, who sees herself paltered and played with, and to provoke sees herself pattered and played with, and to provoke an aggressive step, or a coup-de-tête on the part of the Emperor Francis Joseph. There is every appearance of this being the object aimed at by a Govevernment which ardeally desires war, whose existence depends on its being obtained, but which yet, hypocritically concealing its real designs under a semblance of moderation and will-ingness for peace, shrinks from commencing the con-test it thirsts for, and seeks to weary and exhaust its enemy by evasions and changes of front. How long test it thirsts for, and seeks to weary and exhaust its enemy by evasions and changes of front. How long Austria will submit to the strain upon her patience and the drain upon her purse has yet to be seen. Here certain measures are being taken, in view of the possible contingency of her walking into Piedmont some fine morning. I am assured that orders have been given to take intostore the arms of the National Guards of the Lomellina and other districts adjacent to the

of the Lomelina and other districts adjacent to the frontier. The line of defense taken up would, it is understood, be that of the Po and the Seda, with Alessandria and Casale for the chief points. But nothing very positive can be advanced on this head, as everything of the kind is of course kept a profound secret; and, moreover, the movements and strategy of our Generals must depend in great measure, in case of an attack by the Austriaus, on those of their adversation. To sum up—Piedmont is as ready for war as her own resources will permit her ever to be, and has no other native troops she can call upon save the 20,000 recruits of the reserve. To reply, then, to England's proposal—made selely in the interest of peace, and which Sardinia certainly could not suspect to be distated by any other motive—by a counter proposition, which in fact amounts to nothing, is a mere quibbling and trifling, quite unworthy of the reputation this Government once enjoyed for candid and straightforward dealing—a reputation now sadly compromised. But it is of no use inhering the matter, or hanging upon Jesuitical lips. Depend upon it, the Piedmontese Government is bent on war, and determined to do everything in its power to bring it about, and if anything has been put forward to a contrary effect, whether by the secret agents of a policy of duplicity, or by unauthorized persons assuming to speak in the name of those they did not really represent, it is opposed to the truth and unworthy of consideration. It may have been convenient for Count Cavour to cause it to be believed, although only for a brief space and with the certainty of the deceit being unmasked, that the Italian party was disposed to accept that which Encland it was well known, would To sum up-Piedmont is as ready for war as her that the Italian party was disposed to accept that which England, it was well known, would willingly support it in obtaining; and so an attempt may have been made, by a side-wind, to induce the public to believe, by inference, at least, tional, or Italian, or war party, were inclined to sub-scribe to the acceptable doctrine which would lead to donal, or Hause, or scribe to the acceptable doctrine which would scribe to the acceptable doctrine which would scribe to the acceptable doctrine which would be settlement of the pending difficulty. I am a peaceable settlement of the pending difficulty. I am convinced that neither that Government nor that party, of both of which Count Cavour is the leader and chies ing heart and soul, however much he may wish t ceal his true object and put his adversaries appa-ly in the wrong. It would be ridiculous to maintain that he or his party are willing to leave Austria undisturbed in her Italian provinces on condition of her restraining her arms and her inducate within their boundaries. What has occurred since the 1st of March to induce Count Cavour now to accept a vas tions at home and abroad, was taking counsel of pru-dence and inclined to withdraw his support? If Austria were to-morrow to agree to the terms of tant memoranwere to-morrow to agree to the terms of that measoran-dum it would doubtless be a matter of regret to Count Cayour. The war party would share his sorrow, and

The Italians of the present day should be divided into three classes: the moderate and rational men, who, while heartily desiring the emancipation and independence of Italy, believe that these may be obtained by means short of war, and are indisposed, in order to an immediate total riddance of the Austrians, to beheld their country overrun by the French, of whom they by no means feel certain of getting rid as soon as they might wish. Then comes the war party, breathing bullets and bayonets, hurling hard words at every one who does not fully agree with them; cursing the Austrians, exalting and flattering Count Cavour, and placing implicit confidence in the great Emperor, for whose denunciation many of them, not so very long ago, could not find words sufficiently energetic. According to them, everything will go as smoothly and rapidly as by clockwork. The French march in, are joyfully received by the Piedmontese: both march against the Austrians, who, promptly discomfited, fly in confusion, and never stop till they find themselves in the Tyrol. Then the French march out again, satisfied with the thanks of their allies and the approval of their consciences, and with Savoy and Nice by way of a keepsake, and leaving Lombards, Venetians, &c., busily engaged in crowning Victor Emanuel I., King of Northern Italy. All this will be ever in a very short time, and no deviation will be allowed from the above programme. It will be a wonderful performance by very remarkable performers. The sanguine party that cherishes these ideas and professes this belief has had no difficulty in carrying with it the masses of an ardent, impetuous, and impatient Southern, population, which masses compose the third fesses this belief has had no difficulty in carrying with it the masses of an ardent, impetuous, and impatient Southern population, which masses compose the third class, the most numerous by far, but also by far the least educated and reflecting, and much the least capable of soundly judging what is really the safe and proper course to adopt—the course best calculated to lead to and secure the permanent welfare and independence of their native country. Unfortunately, at the present moment, political passions in Italy are excited to such a pirch, and the clamor and unreflecting enthusiasm are so great, that it would be vain for those Iralians who have espoused moderate and reasonable views to hope to make themselves heard, and indeed it would need no small amount of moral courage to lift up their voices in remonstrance. their voices in remonstrance.

Correspondence of The London Daily News.

GROA, April 19, 1859.

I have been moving along with the tide which bears to Piedmont the champions of Italian emancipation. I saw at Spezzia, on Saturday last, fifteen of the Duke of Modena's chasseurs, who had crossed the frontier at Santo Stefano, with their arms and accountements, and were promenading the grays and streets of the Santo Stefano, with their arms and accourtements, and were promenading the quays and streets of that little gay sea-bathing town. These are some of the heroes by the aid of which the Duke of Modena hopes to arrest the march of the Piedmontese along the Val ci Magra, at his own narrow Pass of Aulia. Their sky-blue uniform, the colors of the House of Este, contrasted rather oddly with the deep blue tunies of the Sardinian bersagliari, with whom the new comers were fraterpizing and lovinely walking arm. At Sec. fraternizing and lovingly walking arm-in-arm. At Ses-tri and Chiavari I fell in with volunteers from Parma, Mantua and even Brescia, who had crossed the whole Mantua and even Brescia, who had crossed the whole duchy of Parma from the Po to the Apennines, and crossing the pass of Centocroci, had come to the seashere, and were now traveling by a variety of conveyances along the Rivera. At Genoa I found the Malenchini battalion, 570 men strong, which after forming and drilling at Leghorn, had at last come over in a steamer, and proceeded to Turin. Toward evening, yesterday, two more steamers, also from Leghorn, came to land, laden with several hundred more. At 4 o'clock this morning, I was awakened by the war songs of another party which had just entered the harbor with the very earliest break of day. The Genoese have caught enthusiasm from so many adventures going through their town. One hundred rifllemen, armed with Swiss carbines, at their expense, and numbering the most famous shots of riflemen, armed with Swiss carbines, at their expense, and numbering the most famous shots of the tower tira, or rifle gallery, have already been received triumphantly at Turin, on their way to swell the ranks of Garibaldi's Cacciators deile Aipi at Cuneo. This body of sharp-shooters already exceed 4,600 combatants, and another corps of the same strength is now forming at Acqui, which will bear the name of Cacciatori degli Apenniai, and

will bear the name of Casciatori degli Apennian, and will be commanded by General Ulloa. All these matters I have been able to ascertain with my own eyes; but rumor is rife here that the students both of Pisa and Sienna are expected daily; and also both of Pisa and Sienna are expected daily; and also that two battalions of a Neapolitan regiment, with their military band at their head, have marched across the Rome frontier, and through the mediation of the French general in command at Rome have obtained a free passage, and are to embark at Civita Vozchia. Bands of volunteers have also left Faenzon and other towns of Romagna; they had tricolored banners waving before them, and were accompanied by loud plaudits of all their town's people, in defiance of the Papal authorities, unable any longer to control this universal levée des bouchers.

You will see by this that little less than a combined effort of all Europe is required to balk the Italians of their present object, and prevent an ontbreak of hostilities. All this moving wall proceeds with admirable order and method, and is easily amenable to discipling under its chiefs, so long as it is confident that these chiefs are in earnest, and will insist on having the stillar trains.

chiefs are in earnest, and will insist on having the chiefs are in earnest, and will insist on having the national Italian question settled by peaceful means if possible, and otherwise by an appeal to arms. Of a pacific solution, however, the Italians have laid aside all hope—or, I should say, fear. The great bugbear of a Congress has lost itsterrors: people here are quite certain either that no Congress shall take place, or that its deliberations will have no other result than to put off the struggle, so as to afford them time the better to prepare for it, and in the same measure wear out the means and the resources of Austria. They think Aus-tria can far less afford to wait than Piedmont and Italy.

The Sardinian Government, however, is not fro free Sardman Government, nowever, is not from from serious apprehensions, and has directed the prov-inces of Avona, Novara, and Lomellina, which border on the Ticino, to disarm their national guards, and put uside ad thoughts of resistance in the event of an Ausway open to Novara, and if they are can be a considered and the constant of the sardinian plan of campaign is to abandon all the left bank of the Po, and, taking their position at Casale and Alessandria, to defend the line of the Apennine round Genoa, which would, in that event, become the seat of Government. Should the Austrians be rash enough to venture into the ground laid open before them, they would, in all probability meet a French army on the Sesia or the Dora, ere they are two weeks older. But if, on the contrary, they keep their present position at Pavia, and it becomes necessary for the Sardinians to attack, these latter will march on Piacenza, carrying the war into the Parmesan territory by Voghera and Stradella, while at the same time a strong army, or division of their army, or of their French auxiliaries, would land at Spezzia, either from Genoa or Toulon, make their way up the Val di Magra to the Apenaine port of La Cisa, and occupy the same Parmesan territory on the south. Masters of Parma, the French and Sardinans would equally threaten Piacenza, Mantua, and Ferrara; an equally invested Pracenza, Mantia, and Perrara; and
the Austrians could not follow their adversaries to the
right bank of the Po, without to a great extent losing
the advantage of their redenbted tetragon of Lombard
fortresses, Mantia, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnago.
There are political considerations, no less than strategetic views, to advise this course of operations. Neither France nor Sardinia have as yet broadly expressed
their restrictions of driving the Austrians out of their

ther France nor Sardinia have as yet broadly expressed their intentions of driving the Austrians out of their Lembardo-Venetian dominions. They are thus far only contending for the full emancipation of the Italian States, according to the treaty of 1815, were they by a rapid and vigorous maneuverable to wrest from the Austrians and demolish the fortresses of Piacenza, in the Duchy of Parma, and Ferrara, in the States of the Church, they could then come to terms with the Church, they could then come to terms with their enemy, before the war had time to acquire vast European dimensions. They would make the Pothe real frontier, an insurmountable barrier against Austrian ambition, and settle the minor matters of the Duchies of Parma and settle the minor matters of the Duchies of Parma and Modena, the Legations, and other Italian States, in a manner to give at least a temporary satisfaction to the moderate national party. By a southern, rather than a western attack upon the Austrians, the Sardinians and the French would at once cut off the smaller Italian States from their overbearing Austrian protector, and give their subjects full acope to settle their old scores with their worthless governments. The very first outbreak of hostilities would break up the establishments of the Buchess of Parma, of him of Modena, and of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and the volunteers, no less than the regular armies of these States, would at once add from 30,000 to 40,000 combatants to the forces of the national party. At Rome, after the withdrawal of the Austrians from the Legations, a movement mavoidable ians from the Legations, a movement unavoidable the very first declaration of war, the Pope would utterly at the mercy of the French, and if the on the very first declaration of war, the heatter'y at the mercy of the French, and if the King of Naples, who is dying daily and dying by notices, would so far oblige his subjects as to remove from his palace to the royal vanits of the Church of St. Francis, just across the square, there is little doubt but the whole army would follow the example of the two battallons who have, as I am assured, already ventured on the desperate step of a descrition masse. Even a return to the treaties of 1815, that is a recognition of the thorough independence of the is, a recognition of the thorough independence of the Italian States—even that little amount of justice to the Italian people cannot be obtained from Austria except by might of arms. Indeed, she knows that such an arrangement could only be preliminary to her total and final expulsion from the Peninsula; and it is very probable that no human effect will induce her to lay down her arms until the whole question is set at rest forever. If she found it so difficult for the last ten years to hold her own against Piedmont alone, what would it be if the Duchies, the Legations, Tuscany, and even the Two Sicilies, were to be constituted into as many free States—as many Piedmonts arrayed

cany, notwithstanding the fervor of the popula a with regard to the war of independence and the actional feeling of the country, is seriously menaced the obstinacy and blindness of the Government, terday, the 18th, two steamers left Leghorn for Givin with 800 Tuscans, headed by the young Malanci who, at his own expense, has defrayed the experior of the voyage. Every train from Florence brings of 30 Romagnoli, passing through Tascaay on the way to Leghorn, whence they embark for Piedment In the mean while the Government, which refuses smallest concession to the public feeling of Tuscas which has within the last few days done rewith the small remnant of liberty of the press which has within the last few days done rewith the small remnant of liberty of the press which has arrested an officer for accepanying a friend who was on his way to Piedmont, places no obstacle in the way of the departure of the volunteers, thinking thus to get rid of them, and to render its own position more selvely like of legitimate authority is thus canced florence, for some days past, has been in a state which precludes the hope of order being much longer maintained. The inferior police has attempted to organizative demonstrations of contadini, who were incided to attempt to destroy as portrait of Victor Emmanuel which is in a print shop. This attempt was opposed by the citizens, who dispersed the peasants. The example to the citizens, who dispersed the peasants. The example to the citizens, who dispersed the peasants. The example of the most important news derived from an authentic source is this—that the British Minister, Mr. Scarlett, has offered to protect the Grand Duke in withdrawing from Tuscany should the public tranquillity be seriously menaced, and to convey him to the Island of Elba, where, under the protection of the neutral flag of England, he would be in safety.

THE TWO SICILIES.

Correspondence of The London Daily News.
NAPLES, April 16.

Correspondence of The London Daily News.

NAPLES, April 16.

The war fever increases daily, and if things go on at the rate at which they have been going on during the last few days we shall shortly rise to fever point. In a word, Neapelitans, as well as the Italians of Central and Northern Italy, seem to pant after war as the only mode of settling the great question. Many young men are making preparations for leaving this country to take service in Pledmont, but up to this time they have not been able to overcome the obstacles thrown in their way by the Government. There is one feature in this movement especially to be noted, that many of the young nobidity show an eager disposition to take their part, were it possible, in the liberation of their common "mother" land; in fact, from north to south, the persua-ion is universal that internal reforms are secondary to the annihilation of Austrian influence in Italy, for history recounts the sad and too frequently recurring tale that when reforms have been attempted or introduced they have been invariably put down or undermined by Austria. I think they feel justly and reason legically, however much I am disposed to deprecate the dreadful experiment of war before all other means of securing the liberties of the country have been exhausted.

Rumor speaks of great dissensions in Court where efforts are said to be maintained by one party to pre-

other means of securing the liberties of the country have been exhausted.

Rumor speaks of great dissensions in Court, where efforts are said to be maintained by one party to preserve and strengthen the Austrian influence, while the Hereditary Prince is regarded with suspicion, and kept as much as possible in the background. It is noted as singular that in court he is spoken of as the Duke of Calabria; and the official journal, in speaking of him, adopts the same title. It is believed that family councils have been held by the royal family on the present state of affairs, and the Count of Syracuse, say some, has let it be pretty generally understood that he will support an Italian and a Constitutional policy, but that he has no confidence in success. It is probable that he will remain alone in his opinions and wishes. There can be little doubt that all connected with the Court are alarmed beyond measure at the present crisis of affairs, both at home and abroad, and expect an anarchy which they themselves have been long preparing, and which now they are unable to prevent. You may judge of what the feeling of the country is when I tell you that the Five per Cents on Monday last fell to 1014, with an buyers, when but a short time since they were up at 118. Meanwhile the Liberals do not participate in the fears of those in power, for they are persuaded that the day of their redemption is approaching, and look to Piedmont, as does every Italian, as their great advocate. This general union and sympathy with that Power is, I believe, as much the resunt of a material organization, as of a species of moral electricity which has shot through every fibre of the Italian Peninsula. I must not omit to mention, as an indication of the weakness of the Government, and of the growing hopes and courage of the people, that not merely in the privacy of Ismilies, but in the public cation of the weakless of the toverament, and of the growing hopes and courage of the people, that not merely in the privacy of families, but in the public places, and in the cafes, people speak eagerly of approaching events. Some propose to petition for the Constitution, while others suggest a pacific demonstration in its favor. There are others, too, who disdain the idea of being again supplicants when they have so often been rejected with contamely, and for objects. often been rejected with contumely, and for objects which are despised or feared by those who are

THE APPROACH OF WAR.

Good Friday of 1859 will be hereafter the epoch of departure whence veterans, now only youthful conscripts, shall commence the story of the great Austrian war. Just as we look back upon the bloodspiling contest of principles and passions which divided Europe in the last ten years of the last century; just as we note the particular points of difference which grew and widened and smoldered and flamed till the yorld was wrapped in the roaring fires, and the vision of all and widened and smoldered and flamed till the world was wrapped in the roaring fires, and the vision of all men was darkened by the smoke—so, as there is too much reason to fear, will the men of the succeeding age scan those acts of State which, winged by a swifter agency than our fathers knew, are passing momentarily before our eyes, and deduce how rapidly arose the great unnecessary war which lasted—what prophet shall dure to say how long? The solemuities of the fiely Week are neglected for the burrying away of ar ned men. Week are neglected for the hurrying away of ar ned men-to meet others upon an appointed spot for slaughter. The festivities of Easter will possibly be checked by the cries of men in conflict, and by the sorrows that wait upon victory as well as upon defeat. In our se-cure and secluded island we listen only to the echoes of instant preparation that are now passing like the Fiery Cross through the other countries of Europe. "The "French army is in full march to the frontiers of Pied-"mont." Gen. Della Marmora telegraphs from the banks of the Ticino, that the Austrian army had made a significant movement on the strategical Week are neglected for the hurryn "mont." Gen. Della Marmora telegraphs from the banks of the Ticino, that the Austrian army had made a significant movement on the strategical line of the Ticino, and that an attack at any moment may be apprehended. The Court of Vienna, so late as yesterday, reiterates its declaration that all other proposals must be subordinate to the summons already addressed to Sardinia. The imperial manifesto which is to accompany the declaration of war against Sardiniahas already been prepared. Austria, mistress of the position, is ready by act of State and deed of war to initiate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain itiate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain

about to rise.

How completely a few days have changed the posi-How completely a few days have changed the posi-tions of the parties to this mighty difference! So late as Monday last, when Lord Derby from his place in the House of Lords directed such bitter remonstrance against the Emperor of the French, it was believed that it was France who was poising the thunderboit, and that it was from her only that we had occasion to fear lest the sound should come and the fire should fall. But now, within the last 48 hours, Austria has occu-pied the eyes of Europe, striding forth as the aggres-But now, within the last 48 hours, Austria has occupied the eyes of Europe, striding forth as the aggresor and challenger, occupying the arean marked by tacit consent as the spot of conflict. Austria, whether is prudence, or in ambition, or in obduracy, has shown herself more ready for the fray even than the Power which was the origin of the quarrel. France seems to have been taken by surprise. Whether it was that the Emperor believed that all he desired would be obtained from Austria's fears, or whether he trusted to his own fertility in peaceful assurances and to the agency of the Moniteur to delay the conflict to a more convenient senson, or whether he has calculated ill, or has been negligently served, it is impossible how to say: but certain it is that Austria has the start, and France is straining to overtake her. While Austria is say: but certain it is that Austria has the start, and France is straining to overtake her. While Austria is maneuvering on the Ticino, France is still only sending troops to Dauphiny. While Austria is present follow up her decisive menace by an irresistible attack, France is only collecting her defensive levies at a distance from the position of her jeopardized ally.

Austria is, as we have said, at this moment mistress of the position. She has an army on the Ticino before which, if put in motion, the forces of Sardinia must nelt away into the fortresses of Alessandria and Genoa, or must be hopelessly scattered. Miracles do

hos, or must be hopelessly scattered. Miracles do happen undoubtedly now and then; 40,000 men have beaten 250,000 men; but same men do not recken on the repetition of such incidents in the 19th centary, and between regularly-disciplined European traces. and between regularly-disciplined European tropps. It would be fanalical to suggest that Sardinia can hold her own for a week against the hosts about to be lot her own for a week against the hosts about to be lot loose upon her. The flood of spoilers will sweep over the land. Turin must be occupied, although probably not held. The power of the Piedmontese monarchy will be shut up in the few fastnesses which Sardinia contains, and the real struggle will not begin until Austria has struck a blow which will be heard throughout Italy. As a belligerent Power she is wiso in her generation; but she is not wise in her generation if she is seeking unnecessarily to become a belligerent Power. If she believed that there was no hope of permanent pence, that the French Emperor was resolved upon war, and that she was only being kept fainting under the weight of her arms, waiting till it should suit the convenience of the Emperor to overshould suit the convenience of the Emperor to over-whelin her: if she, moreover, is willing at this mo-ment, when her promptitude has given her the choice of an offensive policy, to make those reasonable re-tractions which the interests of humanity and the public opinion of Europe require of her, the be difficult to say that she is entirely wrong be difficult to say that she is entirely wrong in having sought to precipitate a crisis in which she was bleeding